

President Tells Austria Her Peoples' Will Must Be Supreme; British Fear Dutch Frontier; Foe Begins to Evacuate Brussels

DRIVE ON AND WE WIN. CRY OF LOAN CHIEF

Passmore Predicts Quota of \$516,809,000 Will Be Reached by Tonight

NEED \$167,000,000 YET TO GAIN GOAL

"Hurry Up and Double Up" Is Slogan of Pershing Day

BANKS WILL STAY OPEN

Subscriptions Received Until 10 Tonight—Day Starts With Big Purchases

The fourth Liberty Loan drive in the Philadelphia district for \$516,809,000 will end successfully at midnight if the present speed of the campaign is maintained.

This is the prediction of E. Passmore, governor of the Third Federal Reserve Bank and chairman of the executive committee of the Liberty Loan organization here.

The latest total of subscriptions made in the district was announced this afternoon as \$349,731,656—a gain of \$76,513,750 over yesterday's figures.

This official report shows definitely, however, that the State of Delaware, in the Philadelphia district, has gone "over the top" with a total of subscriptions of \$16,057,750.

Passmore's Statement. The statement by Mr. Passmore follows: "The people of Philadelphia and throughout the Third Federal Reserve District are finally awake to the necessity of having a rush of business which has threatened the success of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign and are now responding with subscriptions in a way which is very gratifying to the committee."

Today's Official Report. The official report of the Federal Reserve Bank today showed that the tabulation to date of subscriptions from the Philadelphia workers totaled \$193,060,309; from Eastern Pennsylvania outside the city, \$17,816,050; from Southern New Jersey, \$22,797,600, and from Delaware \$16,057,750.

House Seized For Gunmaker. Building Association Runs Afloat of U. S. by Order to Vacate

The Day's Honor Roll for the City and Its Vicinity

KILLED IN ACTION. MAJOR ALFRED R. ALLEN, 2013 Spruce street (Previously reported killed in action).

DIED FROM WOUNDS. MAJOR BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PEPPER, Chestnut Hill.

DIED OF DISEASE. PRIVATE JAMES B. REYNOLDS, 1724 Juniper street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. GLENN ST. KENNETH S. BOLSTON, 1008 Filbert street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. LEUTENANT HARRY R. SAGE, 239 Washington avenue (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. LEUTENANT EDWARD KERST, 3525 Locust street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. LEUTENANT DANIEL P. LAFERTY, 1419 Burgess street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. CORPORAL JOHN C. HENDREN, 847 47th street.

WOUNDED. CORPORAL JOHN W. WERNITZ, 1422 47th street.

WOUNDED. CORPORAL JOHN R. LUNG, 334 Artur street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE JOHN R. QUIGLEY, 3041 West Gordon street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE WALTER H. GABEL, 251 West Montrosser avenue (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. PRIVATE A. E. SMITH, 140 West Hamilton street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. PRIVATE HARRY LEON, 3813 East Philadelphia street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE THOMAS BRADLEY, 4929 47th street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE GUS E. PAULKNER, 2419 47th street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE NORRIS HICKS, 519 Voades street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE FRANK M. CRETCHLEY, 1241 East Washington street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE WILBERT MERCEUR, 3624 47th street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE CHARLES H. ROUCH, 2510 Stanley street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. PRIVATE SAMUEL G. MORGAN, 1008 Filbert street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. PRIVATE PAUL J. QUIMBY, 3020 47th street (Previously reported killed in action).

WOUNDED. PRIVATE GEORGE REDFERN, 2011 47th street.

WOUNDED. PRIVATE FRANK J. RUSSELL, 1609 Summer street (Previously reported killed in action).

Ghent Gates Are Reached by Cavalry

6000 German Troops Trapped at Border of Holland

TEUTONS AT ZEEBRUGGE—OUTSKIRTS CUT OFF

English Plunge Six Miles East of Lille and Douai

WIN ON 30-MILE FRONT

Anglo-Americans Take Wasigny—French Hold Wide Stretch on Sambre

By the United Press. Amsterdam, Oct. 19.

Allies troops have reached Evloo, shelling in 6000 Germans against the Dutch frontier, according to the Telegram.

By the Associated Press. Amsterdam, Oct. 19.

The evacuation of Brussels by the Germans has already begun, according to M. Heinrich, an Activist Belgian Deputy.

The Deputy is quoted thus by the correspondent of the Nieuwe Van Den Dagen, an official on the Dutch frontier, who says the Deputy himself has arrived at Brussels.

The evacuation reports, it is declared, refer to the German troops and not to the civilian population of the city.

British troops are approaching Sluis, on the Dutch frontier, ten miles north-east of Bruges, say advices from Breskens. The Germans continue to retire toward Ghent.

By the Associated Press. With the Allied Forces in Flanders, Oct. 19.

The cavalry is reported to have reached the outskirts of Ghent. There is no official confirmation. The infantry is pushing fast after the mounted forces.

The reports indicate a continuation of the rapid Allied advance in the Belgian coast center.

By the Associated Press. London, Oct. 19.—The Germans were still holding the outskirts of Zeebrugge this morning, although the Belgian forces in their eastward advance had reached the Zeebrugge-Bruges Canal. (An Belgian troops have reached the Dutch frontier, and the Belgians are on the Zeebrugge-Bruges Canal. It would seem that the German troops at Zeebrugge would be cut off and forced to surrender or attempt to flee into Holland. The latter course might also prove disastrous.)

Field Marshal Haig's forces have not only forced the Maroq River, east of Lille, but they advanced between this point and the River Scarpe. Here the British reached a line virtually level with their line south of the River Scarpe.

Field Marshal Haig today reported that the British are continuing their advance in Flanders north of the Senese.

South-west of Le Cateau, where British and American troops are operating, Bazuel and Mazinghen have been captured, following the occupancy of the important railroad junction of Wasigny, which was won despite heavy resistance. (This marks an advance toward the fortress of Hirson in an effort to split the German armies on the western front.)

The British have advanced more than six miles east of Douai, and they are in contact with the Germans east of Vred and Cappel in that area.

In their advance on the Le Cateau front the Americans and British also have captured Ribesville and taken 1200 prisoners and 120 guns.

The British are meeting with little success in retreating with little success.

Continued on Page Four, Column Four

Text of President's Reply to Austria's Peace Proposal

The text of the President's reply to Austria, handed to the Swedish minister today, follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the seventh instant in which you transmit a communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the President. I am now instructed by the President to request you to be good enough through your government to convey to the Imperial and Royal Government the following reply:

"The President deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian Government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of the Government because of certain elements of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the Government of the United States. Among the four terms of peace which the President formulated at that time occurred the following:

"X. The peoples of Austro-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

"Since that sentence was written and uttered to the congress of the United States the Government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerence exists between the Czechoslovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires and that the Czechoslovak national council is a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czechoslovaks.

"It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Yugoslavs for freedom.

"The President is, therefore, no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they, and not he, shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of the family of nations."

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING."

Text of Austria's Armistice Plea

In announcing his reply, Secretary Lansing also made public the official text of the Austro-Hungarian note. It follows:

"The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war, and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to his lordship, the President of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his Allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations toward a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address on February 12, 1918, serve as the foundation and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account."

MAJ. A. R. ALLEN KILLED IN ACTION

Phila. Physician Fell Near Verdun, According to Cablegram

NOTED NEUROLOGIST

By CLINTON W. GILBERT. Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co. Washington, Oct. 19.

The approach of peace and the national election of members of Congress have caused attention to focus on point three of the President's fourteen points. What does Mr. Wilson mean by the removal of economic barriers so far as possible? Does he mean free trade universal among the league nations, which signifies practically world-wide free trade? The Republicans say yes; the Democrats—

I am speaking of Senators who will have to pass upon treaty when it is made—say they don't know. The business interests of the country are openly showing concern; organized labor is quietly asking questions. If the news of both and of peace were not to engross the mind, this issue of what point three means would be presented on every front page. It is a vital one.

Now, it is always hard to say what President Wilson does mean by anything. Several Senators have found that out to their sorrow. To take recent illustration, persons who frequent the White House much more than any mere Senator does did not agree as to what the President meant with regard to the demoralization of Germany. The truth probably was that the President meant all along to get what he could in the way of regular rule in the Central Empire. When he became convinced that he could get complete popular government demanded—if, indeed, that last note really meant all of that.

Idealism and Politics. It may be taken for granted that all the fourteen points represent Mr. Wilson's ideals toward which he aims, rather than definite ends which he expects to achieve fully and at once. The President is at the same time an idealist and a practical politician. Take the phrase "the removal of economic barriers so far as possible." In the few words you hear the voice of the idealist in the last four he listens to the counsel of expediency.

No language could be more vague than the language of point three. The organization of the world on a permanent peace basis is full of immense practical difficulties. Even the organization as a working machine of the council or conference which will organize peace is itself full of almost insuperable obstacles. Mr. Wilson is aware of the difficulties.

He knows that world-wide free trade, such freedom of commercial relations as exists between the various States that

Continued on Page Two, Column Seven

CZECHO-SLOVAKS AND JUGO-SLAWS ACCEPTED AS COMPETENT JUDGES

Mere Autonomy Will Not Suffice, Wilson Declares

SEEKS JUSTICE FOR SUBJECTS

Racial Groups Shall Be Given Free Opportunity for Development

PEACE REPLY RUMORS

Neutral Advices Do Not Agree on What Berlin Will Do

By the Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 19.

President Wilson has rejected the Austro-Hungarian Government's offer to conclude an armistice and negotiate peace on principles enunciated by him.

He also gave notice that mere autonomy for Austria's subject nationalities is no longer acceptable; that they must have liberty.

The President makes it very clear that the peoples themselves shall be the judges of their rights and destinies.

Secretary Lansing made public today the President's reply, with the announcement that it was handed yesterday to Minister Ekengren, of Sweden, for transmission to Vienna. It did not discuss the military questions dealt with in the reply to Germany. The President said simply he could not entertain the suggestions of the Austro-Hungarian Government because the attitude and responsibility of the United States had been altered by events which had occurred since last January 8, when, in enumerating fourteen terms of peace, he said "the peoples of Austria-Hungary whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development."

Since that was written, the note said, the Czechoslovak national council has been recognized as a de facto belligerent Government, the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Yugoslavs has been recognized, and the President, therefore, is obliged to insist that these peoples themselves shall be the judge of what action will satisfy their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations.

The Austrian note was delivered by Minister Ekengren October 7, the same day the German offer was presented. It was not answered when the reply to Germany was sent last Monday and the understanding has been that it would be "left on ice" as one official expression. It, until the purpose of the dominating factor in the Central Alliance had been fully developed.

The reply at this time may be explained by the publication yesterday of a proclamation by Emperor Charles, federalizing the states of Austria in an obvious effort to quiet the situation in Austria and at the same time meet the conditions of peace laid down by the President.

The President has spoken before of the justice of the claims of subject nationalities for self-determination; now he makes their real freedom a condition precedent to peace for Austro-Hungary.

The Czechoslovaks, having won recognition as belligerents, yesterday paved the way for taking their place in the family of nations by a formal declaration of independence.

The text of the Austrian proposal, printed in another column, while accepting the fourteen points laid down by the President in his address to Congress on January 8 and also the four

Continued on Page Four, Column Three

AMERICANS TAKE TWO BIG WOODS

General March Reports on U. S. Army Increase and War Movements

MEANS WIDE RETREAT

By EDWIN L. JAMES. Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co. With the American Army in France, Oct. 19.

A most consistent indication from the First American Army in the last four days, the Germans have withdrawn from Bois de Landres and Bois de Loges, east of Grand-Pre. The giving up of Bois de Landres means pushing back the German line about two and one-half miles, and the surrender of Bois de Loges spells a withdrawal of more than a mile. These two woods were defense points of the Kriemhild-Stollens and the boche feared to stand there after our advance north of Bantville.

The Bois de Hadouls was also given up by the boche yesterday. We have occupied the Bois de Bantville.

New German divisions are showing up on the left of our front. On the left of the Bois de Loges our troops advanced north of the farm Des Loges. Along the bank of the Meuse we better our positions slightly, closing in on Briques. German resistance here continues violent.

Following reports of the boche withdrawal, American detachments went through the Bois de Bantville, passing through St. Georges and Landres-St. Georges. Grand Carre farm, on the north edge of the woods, was deserted, but venturing from the woods northward, our patrols drew machine-gun fire from the neighboring hills. When our troops entered the Bois de Loges, which is a small woods measuring about a kilometer by a kilometer and a half, they found the Germans on a heavy and drenched hill with mustard gas, so as to make it untenable. Therefore, our line runs south of it and the boche line north of it. Lasts yesterday afternoon we cleaned out some machine guns which the boche had sneaked into the north edge of Grand-Pre the night before.

German artillery fire was brisk today, but was remarkable for the large number of duds, especially for the guns of larger caliber. Our artillery officers estimated that 50 per cent of the larger German shells did not explode.

140 United States Planes in Raid. Being the first Sunday day for the last three weeks, yesterday brought

Continued on Page Four, Column Six

TROOPS ABROAD EXCEED 2,000,000

General March Reports on U. S. Army Increase and War Movements

MEANS WIDE RETREAT

By the Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 19.

More than 2,000,000 American soldiers are now in Europe, General March told the members of the Senate Military Affairs committee today at their War Department conference.

While the conference was in progress General March was notified that British patrols participating in the Allied advance in Belgium are reported to have reached the Holland frontier opposite Bruges.

The German retirement from the Belgian coast district, General March added, is increasing in breadth and speed. The movement to the rear, on the whole, he added, is extremely rapid, as illustrated by the fact that the territory evacuated in four days totals more than 800 square miles.

Hindenburg Line Far Behind. To the south in France, the General said, renewed attacks by Anglo-American forces opposite Douai have carried the Allied line up to the hastily constructed German defense system, which follows in a general way the Senese Canal and marshes. No attempt to cross this barrier has yet been reported.

The Hindenburg defense system is now entirely behind the Allied advance, and Marshal Foch is continuing his pressure without giving the enemy the slightest opportunity for a rest.

General March did not attempt to analyze the military situation on the western front as a whole or to point out objectives of the various attacks.

He called attention to the fact that the German retirement, starting last week on a sixty-mile sector between the Bois de Landres and the Bois de Loges, the week until it affected all except fifteen miles of the 250-mile front from the coast to the Meuse.

While this retirement was in progress, he said, the American army northward of Verdun was fighting its way forward against stiff resistance.

25th Division East of Meuse. The Twenty-fifth Division (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia troops) was identified as one of those operating east of the Meuse.

The Eighty-fifth (Michigan and East Wisconsin) is now acting as a depot division on the line of communication, and the Eighty-fourth (Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois) is reported as having just arrived in France.

The Thirty-eighth Division (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia) has not yet arrived overseas.

BOMB FOUND ON TRANSPORT. An Atlantic Port, Oct. 19.—Workmen found a bomb in the hold of a British steamer as she lay at her dock here today, according to the police.

The bomb is said to have been wrapped in horse manure and hidden in a quantity of combustible freight. It was turned over to United States naval authorities, who are investigating.

The steamer, of 8059 tons, has been engaged as a transport.

Chester Ship Oversubscribes Quota. The Chester Shipbuilding Company has oversubscribed its quota of a half million dollars for the fourth Liberty Loan by more than \$45,000. The entire body of 4500 employees at the shipyard have bought bonds, the average purchase being \$150. It is probable that subscriptions to the loan will total more than \$600,000.

Explosive Hidden in Combustible Cargo of British Steamer. By the United Press. London, Oct. 19.—Workmen found a bomb in the hold of a British steamer as she lay at her dock here today, according to the police.

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WAR NURSES' AIDES WANTED. Red Cross Calls for 1500, 150 From This Section

Through the national red cross director of the department of nursing, a call for 1500 nurses' aides is being issued. These aides must be between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, must have taken the Red Cross course in home care of the sick and have had one month's practical hospital experience. They will have an allowance of \$14 a month with maintenance, or salary as asked to furnish 150 aides at the earliest possible date. The call gives to women, other than trained nurses, their first opportunity for immediate service overseas as an integral part of the military establishment.

Continued on Page Four, Column Three